

THE TIMES-LEADER RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1908. PRICE TWO CENTS

WRIGHT CHOOSES PARTY SPIRIT

Secretary of War Says Democrats Who Object to Bryan Should Support Taft.

SKELTON WILLIAMS SEVERE ON NOMINEE

Major Dooley Warns Academy Audience by Reference to Secretary's Gallant Fight for South—Democrats Urged to Vote for Public's Interest.

LOSING the campaign for the Republicans in this city in the national contest last night, Secretary of War Luke E. Wright made a vigorous speech at the Academy of Music, which was well received by an audience which almost filled the house.

Prominent men and women filled the boxes and the choicest seats in the house, and all those who spoke from the platform were liberally applauded.

It was 8:30 o'clock when the curtain went up, and Major James H. Dooley rapped for order. He made a brief speech, introducing Mr. John Skelton Williams, who in turn presented Secretary Wright.

"I am a Democrat," said Major Dooley, in opening. "and yet I am not such an ardent convert to the traitor as to declare my convictions upon public matters involved in this campaign. Mr. W. J. Bryan is the champion office-seeker of the whole world. This Mr. Bryan is doubtless a great political boss, but he is no true Democrat. I fought through the war for the rights of my people, and I have tried to stand by them in times of peace."

Crucified Democrats. In speaking further of Mr. Bryan, Major Dooley said: "This gentleman came out of the Populistic fold in 1896 to crucify the Democratic party on a cross of gold. He did crucify us then. I did not vote for him in 1896, and I shall not vote for him in this election."

Closing his speech Major Dooley paid a high tribute to Secretary Wright, who, he said, had fought gallantly for the South in war, and who had stood up for Democratic principles and a clean, honest ballot up to the present day. This sentiment was cheered, and as Major Dooley closed with a tribute to Mr. Williams, who later presented Mr. Wright, there was prolonged applause.

The speech of Mr. Williams was often interrupted by cheering and hand-clapping.

When he was winding up and preparing to introduce Mr. Wright there was a season of cheering which was remarkable.

Mr. Williams was severe in his criticism upon Mr. Bryan, and he said that he was not a Democrat, but a man who is honest, earnest and wrong, and he is therefore dangerous.

"That he poses now as a conservative gives me no assurance," he said, "that he will not be alarming the country with some new fantastic folly or with a return to some old one."

Accorded Fine Reception. The great audience rose en masse when Secretary Wright came forward. He was warmly greeted by the men of Bryan at any time during his speech of more than an hour.

"W. J. Bryan never drew a Democratic breath in his life," he declared in opening. "If he were a mere selfish politician I might say at risk, but he is a man who is honest, earnest and wrong, and he is therefore dangerous."

Mr. Wright paid his respects to Colonel Henry Watterson, of Louisville, in an unassuming manner. "He was a hero in war and a soldier in peace," declared the speaker. "He is what we call down in Tennessee a bottle-scarred veteran. He is a swashbuckler, who has fought as readily on one side as the other, and with the same weapons."

"In discussing what I regard as the paramount issue presented to the American people in this campaign," said Secretary Wright, "I have been strident, at least to my own satisfaction, and I hope to yours, that Mr. Bryan is not only not a Democrat himself, but that he is a dangerous force to the country, and that he is so thoroughly selfish, and so thoroughly dangerous in his character and tendencies, and so dangerous in his results. On the other hand, it seems equally clear that we may not vote for him, but that if we do, we are helping him to do what he is capable of doing."

Mr. Wright declared that in anti-bellum days the men of the South in public debate freely discussed policies and principles. After the war local conditions vitally affecting their welfare seemed, irrespective of national considerations, to require their adherence to the Democratic party. While these conditions no longer exist, the large majority of the substantial part of the South, the salient fact from force of habit or from prejudice, continued to vote the Democratic ticket without reference to the measures which it proposed, and to endeavor to secure such a type of election as shall best promote true patriotism.

South Democrats Assent. "The South has been treated," he said, "even in the campaign of the Democratic party, not as a dominant force, as it should have been, but mainly as a party asset, representing just so many electoral votes. The policies of the party have been shaped by the suggestion of party leaders from other sections of the country, not with reference to the real feelings or interests of the South, but to meet the supposed political exigencies of the East and the West."

"The South for nearly forty years has presented its large electoral vote to the Democratic party, and yet during that time it has never found place upon the national ticket. From time to time, in view of the undeviating support which the South has given to the party, the suggestion has been made that it was

(Continued on Fourth Page)

SUFFRAGETTES ANCHORED

Chain Themselves to Grille and Make Demonstration in Parliament.

LONDON, October 28.—Suffragette disturbances have driven the government to the usual course of temporarily closing the galleries at ladies' galleries in the House of Commons. This was announced by the Speaker in response to a question from Premier Asquith and Mr. Balfour. After a desperate struggle, Parliament was adjourning to-night.

While the House was discussing the licensing bill, a sensation was caused by the display of a placard and sudden shrill cries from the ladies' gallery demanding votes for women, while simultaneously a bundle of hand-bills fluttered down from the strangers' gallery at the opposite end of the chamber, and a man shouted protests against "injustice to women." Attendants hurried to the galleries and the male offender was unceremoniously ejected, but from the ladies' galleries shouts were heard of a desperate struggle. Two suffragettes had firmly chained themselves to the grille, and persistently crying "votes for women," crying continuously in shrill tones their demands for votes.

Dragged From Posts. The scene was watched with amazement from the floor of the House, but finally the suffragettes were dragged from their posts and removed, but only after portions of the grille were removed with them.

Ten minutes later there was another dramatic scene, a man in the strangers' gallery flinging another bundle of bills down upon the House and shouting: "Why don't you give women votes and relieve the unemployed?"

Attendants rushed upon him, but he resisted fiercely the attempts made to carry him bodily from the gallery. After a desperate struggle the attendants succeeded in ejecting the man. About the same time a large body of suffragettes made a demonstration outside the Parliament building and fifteen of them were arrested.

According to their companions the whole thing had been planned before hand. The suffragettes were led to demonstrate outside the building, another in the lobby of the House and a third in the gallery. The gallery contingent numbered fourteen, but it was attended by many passive sympathizers.

MARKING THE GRAVES

General Oats Reports to the President Progress of Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28.—General W. C. Oats, of Alabama, who is superintending the marking of the graves of Confederate soldiers who died in Federal prisons, called on the President to-day and told him of the progress of the work. He said that of the \$200,000 appropriated by Congress \$17,000 had been expended.

One matter brought to the President's attention was that the law provided for simple white marble headstones like those in Arlington National Cemetery, and in this respect, in some cases, it was impossible to carry out the law. One instance was at Indianapolis, where 25,000 Confederate soldiers were buried and afterwards taken up by a railroad company, which wanted to use the ground. This company had been given permission to remove the bodies, and in reintering them all had been placed in an acre of ground in Greenlawn Cemetery. In many cases more than one in a grave. There was nothing to indicate who the soldiers in the graves were. General Oats told the President that he cannot mark them individually. It is General Oats' idea to mark these graves with a shaft of white marble, bearing the names of all the soldiers buried there, but this cannot be done without changing the law.

Mr. Oats said that he had a similar instance throughout the country, but the work was progressing favorably. At Columbus, Ohio, where 2,360 Confederates died at Camp Chase, the graves have all been carefully marked. In all 25,000 Confederate soldiers were in Federal prisons and were buried at different points from Boston to Santa Fe, New Mexico.

STORY OF HARDSHIP

Seven Chinamen Arrive in San Francisco After Severe Experience.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., October 28.—A story of hardships as castaways in the Southern Seas, the seven Chinamen who arrived on the steamer Manchuria from Hong Kong. They formed the crew of the barkentine Ebston, which was wrecked on a reef 700 miles from Fremantle, Australia.

For seventy days they labored to repair the little vessel so it might again put to sea, subsisting on a scant amount of ship's stores and fish, and roots found on the almost barren island. The repairs were completed on the 26th of last May, and Captain Robison, of the barkentine, proposed to sail for South Africa.

At this time the crew mutinied, and for punishment they were left for seven days on the island, while the captain stood off with the vessel. Then they were placed on board in Cocos Island, where fresh water and supplies were obtained, and from this place they eventually made their way to Hong Kong.

FOR A SANE FOURTH

Chicago Citizens Wish to Reduce Accidents Incident to Celebrations.

CHICAGO, October 28.—Incorporation papers for the "Sane Fourth Association" were asked for to-day by Marquis Eaton, president of the Marquis Club, and other citizens of Chicago.

The objects of the new organization, it is stated, are to aid in the enforcement of all laws designed to reduce the number of accidents incident to present methods of celebrating; to give organized expression to sentiment in favor of "safe and sane" Fourth of July, and to endeavor to secure such a type of celebration as shall best promote true patriotism.

LEARNING TO FLY. Count De Lambert Taking Lessons on Wilbur Wright's Aeroplane.

LE MANS, October 28.—Wilbur Wright to-day gave the first lesson in handling his aeroplane, in accordance with his contract, to Count De Lambert. Three flights were made of 12.8 and 15 minutes, respectively, and they proved very successful. Mr. Wright had fitted a special lever on his machine, which enabled him to control the danger of accidents that might be likely to arise from inexperience.

At the end of his lesson Count De Lambert said that the handling of the aeroplane was simplicity itself, and he was confident that he would become proficient in a very short time.

HE READS SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Emperor Ferdinand Addresses the Fourteenth Bulgarian Assembly.

ASKS RUSSIA NOT TO DESERT OFFSPRING

Peace and Prosperity Was Inscribed on the Banner Unfurled at Tirnovo, He Says.

SOFIA, BULGARIA, October 28.—The fourteenth National Bulgarian Assembly was convened for its autumn session this afternoon. The speech from the throne was read by Emperor Ferdinand, and was eminently pacific in character. He defended the recent course of his government.

A typical passage of the message is as follows: "Peace and prosperity was inscribed on the banner which was unfurled at Tirnovo October 6th, and I count upon my valiant and progressive people to assist me in the defense of our righteous cause of securing peace and spreading the work of civilization in the Balkans."

To Reimburse Just Claims. Continuing, the Emperor promised to reimburse all just claims against his government. He mentioned his recent reception by Emperor Francis Joseph as proof of the benevolent attitude of Austria-Hungary.

He closed by expressing the hope that Russia would not desert this new Slavish empire, which was her own offspring.

His Majesty drove from the palace to the Parliament, and this was made the occasion of a brilliant military display.

A salute of twenty-one guns was fired as the royal procession issued from the palace grounds. His Majesty was everywhere greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The Emperor had arrived twenty minutes earlier and had taken her seat in the royal box. In his trip to the Parliament building the Emperor was escorted by platoons of horse guards in bright red tunics with white plumes.

Cabinet Attends His Majesty. The cabinet awaited His Majesty on the terrace fronting the Sobranie and followed him into the chamber, taking their places around the foot of the throne. The King read his speech. He then arose and uncovered and called for cheers for "the Bulgarian Czarism and people," to which those gathered within the building heartily responded.

The Bulgarian National Assembly is one of the most democratic legislatures in Europe. It is composed of a single chamber and its members are elected directly by the people.

STOP MILITARY PREPARATIONS

PARIS, October 28.—It was learned here authoritatively to-day that the Bulgarian government, in view of the cessation of military preparations on the part of Turkey, and acting upon advice of the powers, has decided to release to-morrow the 75,000 reservists, who have been held to the colors. It is hoped that this measure will reduce the tension between Sofia and Constantinople.

EXPLOSION IN MINE

One Dead, One Missing, One Dying, and Four Are Injured.

GADSDEN, ALA., October 28.—One man dead, one missing, one dying and four injured are some of the results of a dynamite explosion at the Hammond mines, near the business section of the city, early to-night.

The dead Henry J. Kell, Rome, Ga. Missing—Arthur Hood. Fatally injured—Jake Lowman, a member of the Gadsden fire department.

So terrific was the explosion that almost a plate glass front in the Gadsden mine was broken. Twenty-four miners' houses in the vicinity of the explosion were leveled to the ground and many others are damaged.

The fire department, with forty men, had responded to the alarm, a house being on fire near the mine entrance. Hundreds of spectators were standing near when the explosion suddenly occurred, and every one within a wide radius was hurled to the ground. Stone was blown evenly through the body of Kell, and no trace can be found of Hood. Miners had been drawing explosives from the magazine to-day, but no one seems able to account for the explosion. A number of women and children standing near the fire were more or less injured.

GOT LIGHT SENTENCE

Bank Cashier Embezzled \$50,000, but His Family Made Restitution.

BATON ROUGE, LA., October 28.—Oscar Kondert, formerly cashier of the First National Bank, of Baton Rouge, charged with the embezzlement of about \$50,000 of the bank's funds, was to-day sentenced to five years in prison by Judge Saunders, in the United States court.

Kondert and his family made restitution, and in consequence his sentence was comparatively light.

DIED FROM EXPOSURE. William H. Cochran, Unmarried and Living Alone, Found Unconscious.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) LEESBURG, VA., October 28.—William H. Cochran, a well-known citizen of Loudoun county, seventy-three years of age, and an ex-Confederate soldier of the Eighth Virginia Regiment, died yesterday from exposure. Unmarried and living alone, he was found unconscious from a fall sustained a week ago, and never recovered. He was missed, and was not discovered for three days. He was a member of the late Dr. William Cross, a former prominent physician of this place.

SATISFIED JUST TO LOOK AT TAFT

Voice Was Hoarse and He Spoke Only Few Minutes.

OVATION LASTED NINETEEN MINUTES

Governor Hughes Was Also Present, and His Appearance and Every Mention of His Name Caused the Crowd to Give Cheering Demonstrations.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK, October 28.—William H. Taft and Charles E. Hughes were the attractions at a great Republican mass-meeting at Madison Square Garden to-night. The meeting was remarkable in more ways than one. At every mention of the name of Governor Hughes the hall resounded with cheering, and when he entered the hall the crowd, which filled every available space in the auditorium, cheered him for sixteen minutes without stopping. Governor Hughes made a characteristic address, which was received enthusiastically.

But it remained for Mr. Taft to inspire the greatest demonstration. For nineteen minutes Madison Square Garden trembled from the stamping of thousands of feet and the roar of voices.

Mr. Taft tried to quell the racket, but was powerless to do so. When the noise ceased Mr. Taft began his address. His voice was hoarse, but the crowd was satisfied merely to look at him, and his every word was cheered.

There were a number of other speakers before Judge Taft and Governor Hughes arrived, but the throng was impatient with the presidential and the State nominees.

A Sweet Memory. "The inspiration of this presence, no matter what happens on November 3d, will always be the sweetest memory of my life," said Mr. Taft.

This sentiment won the audience at once. A moment later the candidate commended the Roosevelt policies, and another mighty shout of approval went up.

When he said "Bryan claims to be the heir of those policies," a voice piped up. "Yes, hot air," and another big laugh was indulged in.

A review of what the Republican party has done was briefly made by the speaker.

Mr. Taft spoke for less than ten minutes because of the hush of his voice.

From the hall he hurried to the railroad station, where he boarded his special train and began his journey to State.

Climax Is Reached. The Republican campaign in New York City reached its climax to-night, when William H. Taft, presidential candidate, and Charles E. Hughes, candidate for Governor, spoke from the platform at Madison Square Garden to an audience that filled the enormous amphitheater. Their appearance at Madison Square Garden came at the end of a day which, from a political viewpoint, was most remarkable. During the day Mr. Taft spoke at fourteen meetings, and Governor Hughes at fifteen. Then, to-night, while the Madison Square meeting was in progress, a giant parade was vying its way in a downpour of rain down through the heart of the city.

At 7 o'clock a heavy rain set in, but this did not interfere with the crowd besieging the entrances to the garden. By 8 o'clock the police had to bar all except reserved seat ticket holders. The galleries were girdled with American flags, the dome was hidden by a mammoth American flag, and over the main entrance hung a big blue Yale banner, with portraits of Taft and Hughes on it and in the center "Yale '08."

A band of 100 pieces kept the crowd from becoming impatient during the hour or more that elapsed before General Horace E. Porter, who presided, called the meeting to order. Searing orations were played amid the greatest enthusiasm.

When Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Senator William Aldrich Smith and State Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff appeared on the platform, they were given an enthusiastic reception.

General Porter presided. General Porter began by saying that he had never attended such an enthusiastic meeting. Then he attacked William J. Bryan, saying that he was suffering from political and financial delusions.

"We like to see a practical man these days," he said, "and Mr. Bryan is the personification of impracticability."

Taking up the issue of the guaranteeing of national bank deposits, he said that Bryan's political economy was like trying to make the government smother 5-cent cigars when it took 10 cents' worth of matches to light them.

General Porter prophesied the election of Mr. Taft. At the mention of the candidate's name there was prolonged cheering, and when, a moment later, the speaker mentioned the name of Governor Hughes, there was an outburst of cheering that lasted for two minutes.

Sentinel Lodge Spoke. General Porter then introduced Senator Lodge, who began his speech by paying a tribute to Governor Hughes and his platform, and by attacking Mr. Chanler, his Democratic opponent. In a strong plea for the re-election of Governor Hughes, taking up national issues, he said: "The Democratic party objects to our talking about the past, near or remote. They would have us judge them solely by their future, which is

(Continued on Second Page.)

WEATHER. Rain.

CURTIS SAYS HE WAS INSTRUMENT

Morse's Attorneys Try to Make Him Out a Free Agent.

HE REFUSED TO LEND TO AUGUSTUS HEINZE

Latter Wanted to Borrow \$126,000, and When It Was Refused He Presented Morse's Check Next Day—Had Only \$3,100 on Deposit.

NEW YORK, October 28.—The apparent confession of Alfred H. Curtis to exonerate himself of all blame respecting the banking transactions for which he and Charles W. Morse are now undergoing trial in the United States District Court here became more explicit to-day, when, under the prompting of his attorney, Mr. Curtis produced a letter written by him, under date of June 13, 1907, and addressed to Morse, in which he protested vigorously against the continuance of practices inaugurated by the latter, which, in Curtis' opinion, constituted a grave menace to the stability of the Bank of North America.

The incident of the overdraft of \$126,000 by Morse was made the subject of searching questioning by the witness' attorney, Mr. Curtis related the coming of F. Augustus Heinze to him to-day, and stated that he had \$126,000, and his refusal to grant the accommodation. Morse remonstrated with him, saying: "Unless we let them have the money they must go to the wall." Curtis stood firm, however, he said.

Big Loan to Heinze. But to his amazement, he testified, a personal check of Charles W. Morse for \$126,000, drawn to the order of Heinze, came through the next day. The check had been honored, although at the time, the witness said, Morse had a balance in his credit of only \$2,100.

"I at once went to Mr. Morse," the witness said, "and told him that he must protect the bank and at once wipe out this overdraft. Mr. Morse said that he would do so, and he turned over to me two boxes of securities and turned over the order, and I told him that the securities he offered were insufficient, and he offered to give me an order on \$1,000,000 of steamship bonds which he had on deposit in London, and accepted the offer, and upon being given the order, I once cabled to London to have the securities held, subject to the Bank of North America's order."

Despite the efforts of Morse's attorneys to hold Curtis in the light of a free agent, who at all times was under the control of Morse, the witness persisted in maintaining his contention that he was but the instrument of another will and purpose.

An adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

ASK FOR DECISION

Labor Leaders Want the Contempt Cases Settled Before Election.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28.—To facilitate a quick decision before the general election in the contempt proceedings against President Gomper, Vice-President John Mitchell and Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, growing out of the alleged boycott of the Buck Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, counsel for the labor leaders to-day gave notice to the counsel for the Buck Stove Company that they will adduce no further evidence in behalf of themselves, and will submit the case on the evidence as already produced. They submit to the court that they are entitled to an immediate decision.

The case had been set for a further taking of testimony in this city next Thursday before an examiner, the thirty days first allowed and twenty days additional allowed for the purpose of making the testimony expiring on Thursday. Mr. Gomper and his associate leaders are anxious that the decision be reached and announced immediately.

GOING TO TEXAS

Henry Clay Pierce Gives Up His Fight Against Extradition.

AUSTIN, TEX., October 28.—Henry Clay Pierce, claiming back to Texas to answer the indictment against him in this county charging him with false swearing, Governor Campbell was to-day advised by Judge Barclay, of St. Louis, who represented the State at the hearing of Pierce, that the St. Louis trial will be here November 8th to name a trial.

Pierce is now at his summer home in Massachusetts. The case will be called before Judge Calhoun of the City-Third District Court, but it is believed that an effort will be made to get a change of venue.

RECEIVERSHIP RELEASED

The Lorain and West Virginia Company Considered to Be Solvent.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, October 28.—By an order of Judge Taylor in the United States Circuit Court to-day the property of the Lorain and West Virginia Railway Company was released from the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company receivership and turned back to the original owners. Just before the receiver was appointed for the Wheeling and Lake Erie arrangements had been made by the Wheeling to absorb the Lorain road, and it was, therefore, originally included in the receivership. The Lorain road is now independent and is considered to be solvent.

FATAL SHOOTING IN LEE

A. J. McLane, of St. Charles, Killed by Mat Belcher—Belcher Fled.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) KEOCKE, LEE COUNTY, VA., October 28.—A. J. McLane, of St. Charles, Va., was shot and instantly killed Saturday evening at that place by Mat Belcher. Both men are said to have been leaving his home to-day by an unknown assassin, who was in ambush nearby.

Mr. Starbuck was active in the recent fight against saloons in Fayette county, and it is said that his life had been threatened on this account. It is known that the murdered man has been afraid of trouble since the county went "dry."

DAMAGING EVIDENCE

Governor Patterson Getting at Bottom of Night-Rider Outrages.

CAMP NEMO, REEL FOOT LAKE, TENN., October 28.—Within one week from the time the soldiers of Tennessee, under personal direction of Governor M. H. Patterson, spread their tents in the heart of the night-rider region, evidence of the most damaging nature against the murderers of Captain Quentin Rankin has been unearthed.

Frank Farriner last night confessed and implicated ten or twelve men now in custody. He gave names and went into details. Farriner is carefully guarded in an isolated tent. Farriner's confession came after a long grueling examination in Colonel Tatum's tent. Governor Patterson in person questioned the witness. The Governor expressed himself to-night as highly pleased with what had been brought out.

"We are getting some mighty strong evidence," he said, "and I am confident we will discover the members of this marauding band and convict them."

Eighty-Five Under Arrest. Besides Farriner, four other men are guarded in separate tents to-night. They are Tom Johnson, of Hornbeak, alleged to be one of the night-rider captains; his cousin, Garrett Johnson, of Spout Springs, also alleged to be a captain of the band; Will Watson, captured yesterday, who is under indictment in Lake county for whipping old man Wood and Fred Pinion and a man named Thorn, a score of other national prisoners were brought in to-day. Most of them are wanted as witnesses, but three, who were apprehended, are regarded as important prisoners. They are Fred Pinion, J. A. Johnson and R. L. Knight. On the arrival at camp to-night of Major R. E. Martin and his detachment bringing eight or ten prisoners, Governor Patterson conducted a court of inquiry in his tent, examining singly those brought in. The total number of arrests, including to-day's roundup, is eighty-five, and of this number it is alleged that half belong to the night-riders' band.

Sheriff Dawson and a squad of men to-day for Knoxville to take Ted Burton from the jail to Union City. Rumors say that an effort may be made to lynch Burton because he confessed, but Sheriff Haines thinks no such effort is likely.

Editor Is Arrested. A major J. Bright Horton, leading a detachment of soldiers, returned to camp to-day, having in charge James M. Brice, editor of Troy News-Banner. Mr. Brice was immediately ordered released, as it was clear that a mistake had been made. Brice is not only a prominent and law-abiding citizen of his town, but one of the best known newsmen in the West.

Colonel Tatum said the arrest of Brice was the result of a misunderstanding of orders, as much his fault as anybody's. Editor Brice returned to his home at Troy to-night.

DISPOSES OF RIVALS

Investigation Discloses How Dupont Powder Company Cut Prices in the South to Put the Chattanooga Company Out of Business.

NEW YORK, October 28.—How the Dupont Powder Company cut prices in the South to put the Chattanooga Company out of business was brought out to-day at the resumption here of hearings in the case of the government against the so-called powder trust. F. J. Waddell, district sales agent for the Synamonahoning Powder Company, of Huntington, W. Va., testified that he had instructions from the Dupont Company to go down and cut out the Chattanooga company, regardless of prices. "I located the trade supplied by the Chattanooga company," said the witness, "by the aid of the railroad, and took it away from them."

Asked what was the lowest price at which he was selling, Mr. Waddell replied, on being so instructed by Commissioner Mahaffy, that it was 75 cents a keg, or approximately 30 cents below cost.

In 1895, he continued, the Chattanooga company was sold out by the Dupont and the Lafin and Rand Powder Companies. The Southern Powder Company mills were sold to the personal property of the Chattanooga company, he said.

The trade of the Aetna, the Miami and the American Powder Companies, however, was respected by the Dupont Company, the witness said, but he was instructed to put the trade of the Egyptian Powder Company. In his efforts to do this, he testified to underselling at 10 cents a keg to a coal company, thus securing a 15,000-keg contract.

The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY

Man Shoots a Young Woman and Then Kills Himself.

GREENFIELD, MASS., October 28.—A double tragedy, surrounded by mysterious circumstances, occurred here to-night. Benjamin E. Glines, thirty-nine years old, and Miss Harriet Mabel Wing, ten years younger, were found dying from bullet wounds at Miss Wing's boarding-house. Both expired without making a statement. The police pressed the implication that Glines shot the young woman and then killed himself, but no reason for the shooting is known.

Miss Jennie Reed, while passing the house, heard groans, and upon investigation, found the bodies of Glines and Miss Wing. The latter was lying on the ground near the piazza, where she had probably fallen when shot, and that of Glines was hanging over the piazza railing. A revolver was also found on the piazza. Miss Wing had three bullet wounds in her right breast.

Glines was suffering from a bullet wound in the right temple. Glines and Miss Wing had been seen frequently in each other's company. Their acquaintances knew of no quarrel.

Glines was an inspector of work at the machine shop, Miss Wing was a salesgirl in a local department store.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH. Anti-Saloon Man Is Killed as He Is Leaving His Home.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., October 28.—Grafton Starbuck, aged forty-five, a prominent miller of Gauley Bridge, was shot and instantly killed as he was leaving his home to-day by an unknown assassin, who was in ambush nearby.

Mr. Starbuck was active in the recent fight against saloons in Fayette county, and it is said that his life had been threatened on this account. It is known that the murdered man has been afraid of trouble since the county went "dry."

Crowd Came in Rain. A heavy rain was coming down when the Democratic candidate arrived, but

MR. BRYAN IS INTRODUCED BY SENATOR HILL

United Party is Now Working to Elect the Candidates.

DEMOCRATIC FIGHT, REPUBLICAN FRIGHT

Judge Taft's Record in the Matter of Decisions Against Labor Again Gets a Scoring—Heavy Downpour of Rain Doesn't Stop Crowd.

LEBANON, N. Y., October 28.—The feature of William Jennings Bryan's tour up-State to-day was the appearance on the